

LYNCHBURG CITY COUNCIL

Agenda Item Summary

MEETING DATE: **October 29, 2002**

AGENDA ITEM NO.: **13**

CONSENT: **X**

REGULAR: **X**

CLOSED SESSION:
(Confidential)

ACTION:

INFORMATION:

ITEM TITLE **Financial Policy Revisions**

RECOMMENDATION: Adopt the attached resolution reaffirming the City's Financial Policies with minor revisions.

SUMMARY: The City's four financial policies have been reviewed by staff and the City's Financial Advisor. In August, 1999 the City began to create written policies outlining financial practices which had been in place operationally for several years. The four policies previously adopted and reaffirmed by City Council include: 1) Fund Balance; 2) Debt Management; 3) Budget; and, 4) Investments.

The policies have been reviewed and edited with no significant changes to bring to your attention.

Both a clean copy of the policies and a marked-up copy indicating the revisions are attached for your review.

PRIOR ACTION(S): August 10, 1999
November 14, 2000
September 25, 2001

BUDGET IMPACT:. None

CONTACT(S): Bonnie Svrcek, Deputy City Manager, 847.1443, Ext. 224
Michael Hill, Financial Services Director, 847.1595

ATTACHMENT(S): Revised Financial Policies, October 2002

REVIEWED BY: bms

WHEREAS, it is prudent fiscal policy to regularly review and reaffirm the City's financial management policies;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the City Council reaffirms the City's Fund Balance, Debt Management, Budget, and Investment Financial Management Policies.

Adopted:

Certified:

Clerk of Council

214L

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<i>Policy I</i>	<i>Fund Balance</i>	Adopted August 10, 1999 Reaffirmed November 14, 2000
<i>Policy II</i>	<i>Debt Management</i>	Adopted August 10, 1999 Reaffirmed November 14, 2000
<i>Policy III</i>	<i>Budget Policy</i>	Adopted November 14, 2000
<i>Policy IV</i>	<i>Investment Policy</i>	Adopted September 25, 2001

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Introduction Basis for Sound Financial Management Policies

The primary objective of sound financial management policies is for the City Council to create a framework within which financial decisions can be made. These ~~financial management~~ policies are a statement of the guidelines and goals that influence and guide the financial management practices of the City of Lynchburg. Financial management policies that are adopted, adhered to, and regularly reviewed are recognized as the cornerstone of sound financial management. Sound financial management policies:

- Contribute significantly to the City's ability to insulate itself from fiscal crisis and economic disruption.
- Enhance short term and long term financial credit ability by helping to achieve the highest credit and bond ratings possible.
- Promote long-term financial stability by establishing clear and consistent guidelines.
- Direct attention to the total financial picture of the City rather than single issue areas.
- Promote the view of linking long-term financial planning with ~~day-to-day~~day-to-day operations.
- Provide the City Council and citizens a framework for measuring the fiscal impact of government services against established fiscal parameters and guidelines.
- Ensure that the organization has ~~is~~ sufficient ~~ly~~ resources~~d~~ to perform mandated responsibilities.
- Provide a foundation for evaluating financial analysis and condition.

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*Policy 1—Fund Balance (Adopted August 10, 1999, reaffirmed November 14, 2000)**General Fund*

- The City of Lynchburg's Undesignated General Fund Balance will be maintained at a level to provide the City with sufficient working capital and a comfortable margin of safety to address emergencies and unexpected declines in revenue without borrowing.
- The City shall not use the Undesignated General Fund Balance to finance recurring operating expenditures.
- The City will maintain a minimum Undesignated General Fund Balance equal to 7% of General Fund revenues, with a targeted goal ~~of Undesignated General Fund Balance~~ equal to 10% of General Fund revenues. In the event the Undesignated General Fund Balance is used to provide for temporary funding of unforeseen emergency needs, the City shall restore the Undesignated General Fund Balance to the minimum of 7% within ~~two~~2 fiscal years. If the Undesignated General Fund Balance falls below the target of 10%, the City shall restore the Undesignated General Fund Balance to the 10% target within ~~five~~5 fiscal years. ~~This will provide for full recovery of the targeted Undesignated General Fund Balance within 5 years following the fiscal year in which the event (or events) occurred.~~
- Funds in excess of the targeted 10% fund balance may be considered to supplement “~~pay-as-you-go~~pay-as-you-go” capital outlay expenditures, other non-recurring expenditures or as additions to fund balance.
- ~~A contingency Budget of no more than approximately 2% of departmental and non-departmental appropriations, will be appropriated annually for unanticipated needs and/or revenue shortfalls.~~

*Enterprise Funds*Water Operating Fund

- Minimum ending fund balance shall not be less than 25% of total fund appropriations with a target balance of 40% of total fund appropriations.
- Funds in excess of the annual requirements may be considered for “~~pay-as-you-go~~pay-as-you-go” capital outlay expenditures, other non-recurring expenditures or funding of necessary reserves.
- A rate review will be conducted at least every two years.

Sewer Operating Fund

- In accordance with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Special Order for the correction of the Combined Sewer Overflows, the maximum ending fund balance shall not exceed 25% of total fund ~~appropriations~~expenditures; however, the City shall endeavor to maintain a fund balance as close to 25% as practicable.
- As provided by the Special Order, any excess funds will be directed to “~~pay-as-you-go~~pay-as-you-go” capital outlay expenditures.

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- A rate review will be conducted at least every two years.

Solid Waste Management ~~Operating~~ Fund

- Minimum ending fund balance shall not be less than 25% of total fund appropriations with a target balance of 40% of total fund appropriations ~~{budgeted expenditures?}~~.
- Funds in excess of the annual requirements may be considered for “~~pay as you go~~ pay-as-you-go” capital outlay expenditures, other non-recurring expenditures, or funding of necessary reserves.
- A rate review will be conducted at least every two years.

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Policy II—Debt Management (Adopted August 10, 1999, reaffirmed November 14, 2000)*Tax-Supported Debt*

Tax-supported obligations are those that are expected to be repaid from the General Fund tax revenue of the City of Lynchburg. These include general obligation bonds (except self-supporting bonds), appropriation-supported bonds, and capital leases. ~~and in certain circumstances moral obligation bonds.~~ General obligation bonds issued for self-supporting enterprise funds are not included in calculations of tax-supported bonds.

- The City will not use long-term debt to fund current operations and will continue to utilize “~~pay-as-you-go~~pay-as-you-go” capital financing when feasible.
- ~~The City will not use short-term borrowing to fund current operations except in emergencies~~Tax-supported obligations are those that are expected to be repaid from the General Fund tax revenue of the City of Lynchburg. These include general obligation bonds (except self-supporting bonds), appropriation-supported bonds, capital leases and in certain circumstances moral obligation bonds. General obligation bonds issued for self-supporting enterprise funds are not included in calculations of tax-supported bonds.
- Whenever the City finds it necessary to issue tax-supported bonds, the following policy will be adhered to:
 - ~~—Tax-supported bonds are bonds for which funds used to make annual debt service payments are derived from tax revenue of the City of Lynchburg. General Obligation Bonds issued for self-supporting enterprise funds are not included in calculations of tax-supported bonds.~~
 - 1. The term of any bond issue will not exceed the useful life of the capital project/facility or equipment for which the borrowing is intended.
 - 2. Annual debt service expenditures for tax-supported debt should not exceed 10% of ~~the following:~~ Total General Fund Expenditures plus (a) transfers to the School Operating Fund and (b) Reserve Allocations.
 - 3. Total tax-supported debt will not exceed 5% of the net assessed valuation of taxable property in the City of Lynchburg.
 - 4. Total tax-supported debt per capita should ~~not exceed \$2,000~~be maintained at a reasonable level.

Revenue-Supported Debt

Revenue-supported obligations are those for which the debt service is payable solely from the revenue generated from the operation of the project being financed or a category of facilities (i.e. water, sewer, solid waste).- These are not considered tax-supported debt of the City.

- Whenever the City finds it necessary to issue revenue-supported bonds, the following guidelines will be adhered to:

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- ~~Revenue supported bonds are defined as a bond in which the debt service is payable solely from the revenue generated from the operation of the project being financed or a category of facilities (i.e. water, sewer, solid waste).~~
- 1. The term of any revenue-supported bond issue will not exceed the useful life of the capital project/facility or equipment for which borrowing is intended.
- 2. Revenue-supported bonds will be structured to allow equal or declining annual debt service payments over a term not to exceed the life of the project being financed. For those revenue--supported bonds issued to the Virginia Revolving Loan Fund annual debt service payments shall not exceed twenty years.
- 3. For any enterprise fund issuing revenue-supported bonds, net revenues available for debt service shall not be less than 1.2 times annual debt service for each fiscal year. Net revenues available for debt service will be calculated as operating income, plus depreciation and amortization and plus interest income. Debt service will include all debt service paid by the respective fund; however, the principal portion of any bond anticipation notes or other short-term financing should be excluded.

Refinancing of Debt

- The City shall issue refunding bonds to achieve debt service savings, eliminate onerous covenants or provisions in outstanding bond documents, or to respond to a financial emergency.
- The City shall continually monitor its outstanding debt to identify instances where the City may achieve savings through an advance refunding or current refunding transaction.
- The City shall receive a written *refunding analysis indicating the amount of net present value savings* from its financial advisor prior to selling bonds to refund any outstanding bonds.
- A refunding transaction to achieve debt service savings should only be undertaken when the net present value of the savings, net of issuance costs, will be at least 3% of the principal amount of the refunded bonds. Refunding transactions for revenue bonds can be structured so that savings are realized over the life of the refunding bonds or up-front.

General Debt Policies

- The City will maintain communication with bond rating agencies to keep them abreast of its financial condition and will provide them with information on a timely basis including the *City's Comprehensive Annual Financial Report, Annual Budget and Capital Improvement Program*.
- The City shall comply with all of its undertakings in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 and will follow the Government Finance Officers' Association and Securities and Exchange Commission requirements for continuing disclosure.
- The ~~School Board~~City may use the Virginia Public School Authority (VPSA) or State Literary Fund loans to finance school capital projects. City bonds sold to the VPSA and Literary Fund loans constitute

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general obligation debt of the City. ~~The City Manager or City Council~~ shall approve any application to the VPSA or the Department of Education for a Literary Fund loan. ~~The City Council shall approve the issuance of the bonds as required by the Public Finance Act. The School Board shall approve~~ recommend such financings before ~~requesting~~ a proposed financing is brought to City Council for approval.

*Policy III - Budget Policy (Adopted November 14, 2000)*Principles

- Encourage public participation in the budgetary process will be encouraged.
- The City will avoid dedicating revenue to a specific project or program because of the constraint this may place on flexibility in resource allocation except in instances where programs are expected to be self-sufficient or where revenue is dedicated to a program for statutory or policy reasons.
- The budget process will be coordinated in a way that major policy issues are identified for City Council several months prior to consideration of budget approval. This will allow adequate time for appropriate decisions and analysis of financial impacts.

Budget Policies

- City Council shall adopt a balanced budget in accordance with all legal requirements.
- ~~Use a~~ structured budget preparation and formulation process shall be used for all departments and agencies receiving funding from the City.
- ~~Annual~~ Departmental budgets shall be managed within the total appropriated budget for each fiscal year.
- All operating budget appropriations shall lapse at the end of the fiscal year to the extent that they are not expended or encumbered, with the exception of year-end carry-forward items approved by City Council.
- The budget shall be adopted by the favorable vote of a majority of members of City Council.
- The Vision, Goals and Strategic Plan of the City Council as well as the Comprehensive Plan will serve as the framework for the budget proposed by the City Manager.
- The fiscal year for the City is July 1 through June 30 as defined by the Lynchburg City Code, Section 18-1.
- ~~Use~~ One-time revenues shall be used ~~gains~~ for one-time expenditures only.
- A General Fund Reserve for Contingencies of \$1.2 million shall be used as a source of funding for unanticipated ~~funding adjustments and/or requests~~ expenditures during the budget year. - The Reserve for Contingencies is limited to one-time expenditures and shall not be considered a source for recurring ~~expenditures~~ financing.

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Reserves*Reserve for Strategic Initiatives*

~~Recurring funds are dedicated to support economic development activities and emerging projects and activities in the Reserve for Strategic Initiatives. Fifteen percent (15%) of General Fund recurring revenue growth excluding any one-time revenues and any debt service savings resulting from bond refinancings of City capital projects shall be dedicated annually to this reserve. One third of the balance of this reserve shall be used for economic development activities, and two-thirds shall be used for emerging issues. (Sec. 18-100.2, Lynchburg City Code)~~

Budget ProcessPreparation

~~—Encourage public participation in the budgetary process.~~

Process

- ~~—Evaluate the Real Estate Tax Relief Program bi-annually with the real estate reassessment to ensure that the program is consistent with the rate of growth in real estate.~~
- ~~—Incremental operating costs associated with capital projects should be funded in the operating budget after being identified and approved in the Capital Improvement Program.~~
- ~~—The City will avoid dedicating revenue to a specific project or program because of the constraint this may place on flexibility in resource allocation.~~
- The City Manager ~~will~~ shall annually prepare a *Recommended Budget* ~~annually~~ for City Council review ~~that serves as a financial plan for the fiscal year~~. The *Recommended Budget* shall serve as a financial plan for the upcoming fiscal year and shall contain the following information:
 1. A budget message that outlines the proposed revenue and expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year together with an explanation of any major changes from the previous fiscal year. The budget message should also include any proposals for major changes in financial policy.
 2. Charts indicating the major revenues and expenditures in each major fund (General, Water, Sewer, Airport and Solid Waste) as well as changes in fund balance for all funds.
 3. Summaries of proposed expenditures by function, department and activity for all funds proposed to be expended in a fiscal year.
 4. A schedule of estimated requirements for the principal and interest of each bond issue. ~~including a summary of the projects to be financed with each issue.~~
 - ~~5. The budget appropriation ordinance including the tax levy.~~
 5. A three-year history of revenues and expenditures to include the prior year actual, current year adopted budget and estimate, and proposed budget for each major fund.
 6. The proposed budget appropriation ordinance, including the tax levy.
 - ~~6.~~
 - ~~7. Incremental operating costs associated with capital projects should be funded in the operating budget~~

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after being identified and approved in the Capital Improvement Program

The City Council ~~and School Board~~ shall hold a ~~joint~~ public hearing on the budget submitted by the City Manager and all interested citizens shall be given an opportunity to be heard on issues related to the proposed budget, including the Capital Improvement Plan.

- Following the public hearing on the Proposed Budget, City Council may make adjustments. In instances where City Council increases the total proposed expenditures, it shall also ~~provide~~identify a source of funding at least equal to the proposed expenditures.

~~The budget process will be coordinated in a way that major policy issues are identified for City Council several months prior to consideration of budget approval. This will allow adequate time for appropriate decisions and analysis of financial impacts.~~

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Capital Improvement Program

A six-year Capital Improvement Plan (CIP) that serves as the basis for annual capital appropriations and debt financing requirements shall be prepared and updated annually.

- The CIP shall include descriptions, cost estimates, and a schedule of expected expenditures for each project.
- Debt service requirements and funding needs for schools and City government shall be determined based on the adopted CIP.
- Long-term borrowing shall be confined to major capital improvements and equipment purchases.
- Short-term borrowing shall be limited to bond anticipation purposes and equipment leasing, *where feasible, with a life of less than 8 years*
- Capital project appropriations shall lapse upon project completion, allowing for an adequate warranty period. Lapsed appropriations shall remain in the Capital Fund for reallocation to other projects.
- Incremental operating costs associated with capital projects shall be funded in the operating budget after being identified and approved in the Capital Improvement Program.

Quarterly Financial Reporting

~~Reapply a portion of returned, unexpended budgetary appropriations from current budget to fund service improvements in the upcoming budget year according to priorities in the following order:~~

- ~~1. Service improvements, which are absolutely required by mandates of the state or federal governments.~~
- ~~2. Essential but non-mandated service improvements.~~
- ~~3. One-time service improvements.~~
- ~~4. Other recurring service improvements.~~

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The City Manager will ~~forward-present~~ to the City Council's Finance ~~and Planning~~ Committee ~~(with copies to the remainder of Council)~~ a quarterly financial report~~s~~ identifying meaningful trends in ~~both~~ revenues and expenditures for the General ~~Fund~~, Water and Sewer ~~Funds~~, Airport ~~Fund~~, and Solid Waste Fund~~s~~.

- ~~— The City should annually apply for the Government Finance Officers Association Distinguished Budget Presentation Award beginning with the FY2001-2002 budget.~~
- ~~Following the public hearing, City Council may adjust the proposed budget. In instances where City Council increases the total proposed expenditures, it shall also provide a source of revenue at least equal to the proposed expenditure.~~

Third Quarter Review

~~In mid-March, City staff will evaluate all expenditures and revenues as compared to budget and make recommendations to City Council regarding possible adjustments.. Section 15.2-2507 of the Code of Virginia requires that a public hearing be held prior to City Council action when the potential increases in the appropriation are greater than \$500,000 or 1.0 percent of revenues.~~

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*Policy IV - Investment Policy (Adopted September 25, 2001)***I. Policy Statement**

It is the policy of The City of Lynchburg, Virginia (“the City”) that the investment and administration of its funds be made in accordance with the *Code of Virginia* Investment of Public Funds Act, the applicable provisions of any outstanding bond indebtedness, and this policy. It is the intent of the City to be in complete compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, and other regulations and statutes governing the investment of public funds. Within those parameters, the goal of this policy is to achieve the highest rate of return that is reasonable. The City will establish an Investment Committee consisting of the City Manager, Deputy City Manager, and Director of Financial Services. This Committee will provide broad policy oversight over investments. This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis. Any changes must be approved by the Investment Committee and be reaffirmed by City Council. See Appendix 1 for a Glossary of Investment Terms.

II. Scope

This policy applies to the investment of all the financial assets and funds held by the City. Specific requirements or limitations imposed upon the investment of Bond Proceeds, Debt Service Funds and Debt Service Reserve Funds are located in Section X of this Policy.

III. Objectives

Funds shall be invested in only those investments permitted by Federal, State and Local law as it relates to public funds, as well as any contractual agreements entered into by the City.

All of the City’s funds, regardless of term, shall be invested with the following objectives listed in the order of priority:

- ~~1. *Legality* – Funds shall be invested in only those investments permitted by Federal, State and Local law as it relates to public funds, as well as any contractual agreements entered into by the City;~~
- ~~2.~~ 1. *Safety* - Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the portfolio. Specifically, the City will:
 - a. seek to avoid realizing any loss through the sale or disposal of an investment; and
 - b. seek to mitigate the risk of unrealized losses due to a decline in value of investments held in the portfolio.
3. *Liquidity* - The investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid to meet all cash requirements that may be reasonably anticipated. This shall be accomplished by structuring the portfolio in the following manner:
 - a. The City will purchase investments scheduled to mature in accordance with its anticipated cash needs, in order to minimize the need to sell investments prior to maturity;
 - b. A portion of City Funds will be maintained in cash equivalents, including money market funds, investment pools and overnight securities, which may be easily liquidated without a loss of principal should an unexpected need for cash arise; and
 - c. The portfolio will consist largely of investments with active secondary markets.
4. *Yield* - The City’s investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of maximizing a fair rate of return consistent with the investment risk constraints and cash flow characteristics of the portfolio. The Investment Committee shall establish suitable benchmarks for the measurement of the portfolio’s return

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IV. Delegation of Authority

Under the guidance of the Investment Committee, the City's Director of Financial Services is the official charged with collecting, safeguarding and disbursing City funds. In this capacity, and with consensus from the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services is responsible for establishing staff roles and responsibilities, considering the quality and capability of staff, selecting investment advisors and consultants involved in investment management, and developing and maintaining appropriate administrative procedures for the operation of the investment program. Examples of key staff roles and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, solicitation of investment offerings, placement of purchase and sell orders, confirmation of trades, preparation of reports and other activities as required for the daily operations of the investment area. The Director of Financial Services is also charged with developing written standard Investment procedures and an asset allocation plan consistent with this policy. Such procedures shall be reviewed and approved by the Investment Committee. Subject to the approval of the Investment Committee and City Council, the Director of Financial Services may employ financial consultants on a contractual basis to assist in the development and implementation of investment procedures and policies, to monitor the effectiveness and continued compliance with such policies and procedures, and to provide guidance in investment matters.

V. Standards of Care

The standard of prudence to be used by investment personnel shall be the "prudent person" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. The "prudent person" standard states:

"Investments shall be made with judgement and care – under circumstances then prevailing -which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived."

The Director of Financial Services, and those delegated investment authority under this Policy, when acting in accordance with written procedures and this Investment Policy and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely manner and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

VI. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

Officers and employees of the City involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activities that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions. Employees and investment officials shall disclose any material interests in financial institutions with which they conduct business and any personal investment positions that could be related to the performance of the investment portfolio. Employees and officers shall refrain from undertaking personal investment transactions with the same individual with whom business is conducted on behalf of the City.

VII. Collateral and Safekeeping Arrangements

The City's investments shall be held in safekeeping by a third party and evidenced by safekeeping receipts. As required by *Virginia Code*, all security holdings with maturities over 30 days may not be held in

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safekeeping with the “counterparty” to the investment transaction. The Code refers to a counterparty as the issuer or seller of the security and any repurchase agreement provider.

VIII. Competitive Selection of Investment Instruments

It is desirable to select investments on a competitive basis when possible to ensure that the City receives the best price available on a particular investment and avoids paying excessive fees, mark-ups or other compensation to the provider. A list will be maintained of approved financial institutions and security broker/dealers selected by creditworthiness (e.g. a minimum capital requirement of \$10,000,000 and at least five years of operations). These may include “primary” dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15C3- 1 (uniform net capital rule).

All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions will supply the following as appropriate:

- Audited financial statements
- Proof of National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) certification
- Proof of state registration
- Certification of having read and understood and agreeing to comply with the City of Lynchburg Investment Policy

Under the guidance and oversight of the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services shall adhere to the following procedures, with assistance from the City’s Investment Advisor where appropriate, when funds become available for investment to the extent practical:

1. The Director of Financial Services shall determine the class of investment and maturity range most appropriate for investment of the funds available, based upon the anticipated expenditure schedule of the City, the desired asset allocation of the City’s portfolio and the City’s Investment Plan.
2. Offers will be solicited for the selected investment from the list of pre-approved providers as noted above.
3. The Director of Financial Services will accept the offer (or bid, if the City is selling an investment) which provides the highest rate of return or which is otherwise deemed most suitable while complying with this Policy and any other criteria specified in the solicitation of offers.

The City shall retain a record of the offers received, the instruments chosen, and the rationale for making the decision.

From time to time, certain investment dealers may present the City with offers that are attractive for investment. Although the City should endeavor to verify (and document) that the price is “fair”, it may occasionally purchase such a security without a competitive process if the investment is for \$500,000 or less.

Additionally, a competitive process shall not be required for the investment of funds in money market funds, investment pools and overnight securities. However, it shall be the responsibility of the Director of Financial Services to be aware of the yields being offered by various highly liquid investments, and to invest

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the City's overnight funds in the vehicle(s) which provide a competitive return to the City while complying with this policy and any other criteria established by the Investment Committee or City Council.

IX. Suitable and Authorized Investments – without exception, only the following investments are suitable and authorized

1. Treasury Securities

Bonds, Notes and Bills issued by the United States Treasury ~~maturing within five years of the date of purchase,~~ or certificates representing ownership of treasury bond principal or coupons ~~payable within five years.~~

2. Agency Securities (FHLB, FNMA, FFCB, FHLMC, GNMA)

Obligations issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or the Government National Mortgage Association, maturing within five years of the date of purchase.

3. Prime Commercial Paper

Commercial Paper maturing within 270 days of the day of purchase rated P- 1 or higher by Moody's and A-1 or higher by ~~Standard and Poor's~~Standard & Poor's, provided that the issuing corporation has a net worth of \$50 million and its long-term debt is rated A or better by Moody's and Standard & Poor's.

4. Certificates of Deposit

Certificates of Deposit maturing within one year and issued by domestic banks rated P-1 by Moody's and A-1 by ~~Standard and Poor's~~Standard & Poor's.

5. Banker's Acceptances

Banker's Acceptances maturing within 180 days rated P-1 or higher by Moody's ~~and~~ and A-1 or higher by ~~Standard and Poor's~~Standard & Poor's, provided the issuer is a major domestic bank or the domestic office of an international bank rated AA or higher by Moody's and ~~Standard and Poor's~~Standard & Poor's.

6. Commonwealth of Virginia and Virginia Local Government Obligations

General Obligations, Insured Obligations or Revenue Bonds secured by Debt Service Reserve Funds not subject to annual appropriation rated AA or higher by Moody's or ~~Standard and Poor's~~Standard & Poor's.

7. Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase Agreements collateralized by securities approved for investment herein, provided that the counterparty is rate A or better by Moody's and ~~Standard and Poor's~~Standard & Poor's and the collateral is held by an independent third party. ~~All repos~~ Repurchase Agreements are purchased with a Master Repurchase Agreement in place with a third party custodian.

8. Open-End Investment Funds

Open-end Investment Funds registered under the Securities Act of the Commonwealth or the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, provided that they invest only in securities approved for investment herein.

9. Virginia Local Government Investment Pool

10. Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program or other authorized Arbitrage Investment Management programs.

X. Suitable and Authorized Investments – Restricted Funds

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Funds defined as sinking funds under the Virginia Code may be invested in items listed in Section IX. 1 and IX.6 above, repurchase agreements collateralized by those investments, and in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program or other authorized Arbitrage Investment Management programs.

XI. Internal Controls

Under the guidance of the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services will establish and maintain an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City ~~of Lynchburg~~ are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The internal control structure will be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives ~~set forth herein~~ are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgements by management. The Internal Audit Department shall add this Policy and related Procedures to their Audit Universe for audit consideration. The internal control structure will address the following points:

- Control of collusion
- Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping
- Custodial safekeeping
- Avoidance of physical delivery of securities
- Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members
- Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers
- Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian

XII. Reporting

Under the guidance of the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services will ensure that a Management Report will be prepared on a quarterly basis. The information from this Report may be derived from the Investment Advisor and/or the Safekeeping Agent, or both, where appropriate. This Report will include information that provides an analysis of the status of the current investment portfolio and whether investment activities during the reporting period have conformed to the investment policy herein. The Report will be presented to the City Council for information and comment. To the extent practical, the report detail may include such items as the following:

- Listing of securities held at the end of the reporting period
- Realized and unrealized gains or losses resulting from appreciation or depreciation
- Average weighted yield to maturity of portfolio on investments compared to benchmarks
- Listing of investment by maturity type
- Percentage of the total portfolio which each type of investment represents

XIII. Diversification

The City will endeavor to diversify its investment portfolio to avoid incurring unreasonable risks regarding (i) security type, (ii) individual financial institution or issuing entity, and (iii) maturity. Target asset allocation strategies shall be developed by the Investment Committee to provide guidance as to appropriate levels of diversification.

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Appendix 1: Glossary of Cash Management Terms

Accrued Interest - The accumulated interest due on a bond as of the last interest payment made by the issuer.

Agency - A debt security issued by a federal or federally sponsored agency. Federal agencies are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Federally sponsored agencies (FSA's) are backed by each particular agency with a market perception that there is an implicit government guarantee. An example of a federal agency is the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA). An example of a FSA is the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA).

Amortization - The systematic reduction of the amount owed on a debt issue through periodic payments of principal.

Average Life - The average length of time that an issue of serial bonds and/or term bonds with a mandatory sinking fund feature is expected to be outstanding.

Basis Point - A unit of measurement used in the valuation of fixed ~~fixed~~-income securities equal to 1/100 of 1 percent of yield, e.g., "one-quarter ~~14~~" of 1 percent is equal to 25 basis points.

Bid - The indicated price at which a buyer is willing to purchase a security or commodity.

Book Value - The value at which a security is carried on the inventory lists or other financial records of an investor. The book value may differ significantly from the security's current value in the market.

Callable Bond - A bond issue in which all or part of its outstanding principal amount may be redeemed before maturity by the issuer under specified conditions.

Call Price - The price at which an issuer may redeem a bond prior to maturity. The price is usually at a slight premium to the bond's original issue price to compensate the holder for loss of income and ownership.

Call Risk - The risk to a bondholder that a bond may be redeemed prior to maturity.

Cash Sale/Purchase - A transaction which calls for delivery and payment of securities on the same day that the transaction is initiated.

Collateralization - Process by which a borrower pledges securities, property, or other deposits for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan and/or security.

Commercial Paper - An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days.

Convexity - A measure of a bond's price sensitivity to changing interest rates. A high convexity indicates greater sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Coupon Rate - The annual rate of interest received by an investor from the issuer of certain types of fixed-income securities. Also known as the "interest rate."

Credit Quality - The measurement of the financial strength of a bond issuer to help an investor to understand an issuer's ability to make timely interest payments and repay the loan principal upon maturity.

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Generally, the higher the credit quality of a bond issuer, the lower the interest rate paid by the issuer because the risk of default is lower. Credit quality ratings are provided by nationally recognized rating agencies.

Credit Risk - The risk to an investor that an issuer will default in the payment of interest and/or principal on a security.

Current Yield (Current Return) - A yield calculation determined by dividing the annual interest received on a security by the current market price of that security.

Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) - A type of securities transaction in which the purchaser pays for the securities when they are delivered either to the purchaser or his/her custodian.

Discount - The amount by which the par value of a security exceeds the price paid for the security.

Diversification - A process of investing assets among a range of security types by sector, maturity, and quality rating.

Duration - A measure of the timing of the cash flows, such as the interest payments and the principal repayment, to be received from a given fixed-income security. This calculation is based on three variables: term to maturity, coupon rate, and yield to maturity. The duration of a security is a useful indicator of its price volatility for given changes in interest rates.

Fair Value - The amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Federal Funds (Fed Funds) - Funds placed in Federal Reserve banks by depository institutions in excess of current reserve requirements. These depository institutions may lend fed funds to each other overnight or on a longer basis. They may also transfer funds among each other on a same-day basis through the Federal Reserve banking system. Fed funds are considered to be immediately available funds.

Federal Funds Rate - Interest rate charged by one institution lending federal funds to the other.

Government Securities - An obligation of the U.S. government, backed by the full faith and credit of the government. These securities are regarded as the highest quality of investment securities available in the U.S. securities market See "Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds."

Interest Rate - See "Coupon Rate."

Interest Rate Risk - The risk associated with declines or rises in interest rates which cause an investment in a fixed-income security to increase or decrease in value.

Internal Controls - An internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the entity are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. Internal controls should address the following points:

1. Control of collusion - Collusion is a situation where two or more employees are working in conjunction to defraud their employer.

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2. Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping - By separating the person who authorizes or performs the transaction from the people who record or otherwise account for the transaction, a separation of duties is achieved.
3. Custodial safekeeping - Securities purchased from any bank or dealer including appropriate collateral (as defined by state law) shall be placed with an independent third party for custodial safekeeping.
4. Avoidance of physical delivery securities - Book-entry securities are much easier to transfer and account for since actual delivery of a document never takes place. Delivered securities must be properly safeguarded against loss or destruction. The potential for fraud and loss increases with physically delivered securities.
5. Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members - Subordinate staff members must have a clear understanding of their authority and responsibilities to avoid improper actions. Clear delegation of authority also preserves the internal control structure that is contingent on the various staff positions and their respective responsibilities.
6. Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers -Due to the potential for error and improprieties arising from telephone and electronic transactions, all transactions should be supported by written communications and approved by the appropriate person. Written communications may be via fax if on letterhead and if the safekeeping institution has a list of authorized signatures.
7. Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian – The designated official should ensure that an agreement will be entered into and will address the following points: controls, security provisions, and responsibilities of each party making and receiving wire transfers.

Inverted Yield Curve - A chart formation that illustrates long-term securities having lower yields than short-term securities. This configuration usually occurs during periods of high inflation coupled with low levels of confidence in the economy and a restrictive monetary policy.

Investment Company Act of 1940 - Federal legislation which sets the standards by which investment such as mutual funds, are regulated in the areas of advertising, promotion, performance reporting requirements, and securities valuations.

Investment Policy - A concise and clear statement of the objectives and parameters formulated by an investor or investment manager for a portfolio of investment securities.

Liquidity - An asset that can be converted easily and quickly into cash.

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) - An investment by local governments in which their money is pooled as a method for managing local funds.

Mark-to-market - The process whereby the book value or collateral value of a security is adjusted to reflect its current market value.

Market risk - The risk that the value of a security will rise or decline as a result of changes in market conditions.

Market Value - Current market price of a security.

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Maturity - The date on which payment of a financial obligation is due. The final stated maturity is the date on which the issuer must retire a bond and pay the face value to the bondholder. See ‘Weighted Average Maturity.’”

Money Market Mutual Fund - Mutual funds that invest, solely in money market instruments (short-term debt instruments, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers’ acceptances, repos and federal funds).

Mutual Fund - An investment company that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities, including fixed-income securities and money market instruments. Mutual funds are regulated by the Investment Company Act of 1940 and must abide by the following Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosure guidelines:

1. Report standardized performance calculations.
2. Disseminate timely and accurate information regarding the fund’s holdings, performance, management and general investment policy.
3. Have the fund’s investment policies and activities supervised by a board of trustees, which are independent of the adviser, administrator or other vendor of the fund.
4. Maintain the daily liquidity of the fund’s shares.
5. Value their portfolios on a daily basis.
6. Have all individuals who sell SEC-registered products licensed with a self-regulating organization (SRO) such as the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD).
7. Have an investment policy governed by a prospectus which is updated and filed by the SEC annually.

Mutual Fund Statistical Services - Companies that track and rate mutual funds, e.g., IBCDonoghue, Lipper Analytical Services, and Morningstar.

National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) - A self-regulatory organization (SRO) of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter securities business. Its regulatory mandate includes authority over firms that distribute mutual fund shares as well as other securities.

Net Asset Value - The market value of one share of an investment company, such as a mutual fund. This figure is calculated by totaling a fund’s assets which includes securities, cash, and any accrued earnings, subtracting this from the fund’s liabilities and dividing this total by the number of shares outstanding. This is calculated once a day based on the closing price for each security in the fund’s portfolio. (See below.)
[(Total assets) - (Liabilities)] / (Number of shares outstanding)

No Load Fund - A mutual fund which does not levy a sales charge on the purchase of its shares.

Nominal Yield - The stated rate of interest that a bond pays its current owner, based on par value of the security. It is also known as the “coupon,” “coupon rate,” or ‘interest rate.’”

Offer - An indicated price at which market participants are willing to sell a security or commodity. Also referred to as the “Ask price.”

Par - Face value or principal value of a bond, typically \$1,000 per bond.

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Positive Yield Curve - A chart formation that illustrates short-term securities having lower yields than long-term securities.

Premium - The amount by which the price paid for a security exceeds the security's par value.

Prime Rate - A preferred interest rate charged by commercial banks to their most creditworthy customers. Many interest rates are keyed to this rate.

Principal - The face value or par value of a debt instrument. Also may refer to the amount of capital invested in a given security.

Prospectus - A legal document that must be provided to any prospective purchaser of a new securities offering registered with the SEC. This can include information on the issuer, the issuer's business, the proposed use of proceeds, the experience of the issuer's management, and certain certified financial statements.

Prudent Person Rule - An investment standard outlining the fiduciary responsibilities of public funds investors relating to investment practices.

Regular Way Delivery - Securities settlement that calls for delivery and payment on the third business day following the trade date (T+3); payment on a T+1 basis is currently under consideration. Mutual funds are settled on a same day basis; government securities are settled on the next business day. [T+1 settlement has become the industry norm for govys, munis, etc. T+3 still used for mortgage-backed and corporates]

Reinvestment Risk - The risk that a fixed-income investor will be unable to reinvest income proceeds from a security holding at the same rate of return currently generated by that holding.

Repurchase Agreement - (repo or RP') - An agreement of one party to sell securities at a specified price to a second party and a simultaneous agreement of the first party to repurchase the securities at a specified price or at a specified later date.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse Repo) - An agreement of one party to purchase securities at a specified price from a second party and a simultaneous agreement by the first party to resell the securities at a specified price to the second party on demand or at a specified date.

Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act -. Applies to all money market mutual funds and mandates such funds to maintain certain standards, including a 13-month maturity limit and a 90-day average maturity on investments, to help maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar (\$1.00).

Safekeeping - Holding of assets (e.g., securities) by a financial institution.

Serial Bond - A bond issue, usually of a municipality, with various maturity dates scheduled at regular intervals until the entire issue is retired.

Sinking fund - Money accumulated on a regular basis in a separate custodial account that is used to redeem debt securities or preferred stock issues.

Swap - Trading one asset for another.

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Term Bond - Bonds comprising a large part or all of a particular issue which come due in a single maturity. The issuer usually agrees to make periodic payments into a sinking fund for mandatory redemption of term bonds before maturity.

Total Return - The sum of all investment income plus changes in the capital value of the portfolio. For mutual funds, return on an investment is composed of share price appreciation plus any realized dividends or capital gains. This is calculated by taking the following components during a certain time period. (Price Appreciation) + (Dividends paid) + (Capital gains) = Total Return.

Treasury Bills - Short-term U.S. government non-interest bearing debt securities with maturities of no longer than one year and issued in minimum denominations of \$10,000. Auctions of three- and six-month bills are weekly, while auctions of one-year bills are monthly. The yields on these bills are monitored closely in the money markets for signs of interest rate trends.

Treasury Notes - Intermediate U.S. government debt securities with maturities of one to 10 years and issued in denominations ranging from \$1,000 to \$1 million or more.

Treasury Bonds - Long-term U.S. government debt securities with maturities of ten years or longer and issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000. Currently, the longest outstanding maturity for such securities is 30 years.

Uniform Net Capital Rule - SEC Rule 15C3-1 outlining capital requirements for broker/dealers.

Volatility - A degree of fluctuation in the price and valuation of securities.

“Volatility Risk” Rating - A rating system to clearly indicate the level of volatility and other non-credit risks associated with securities and certain bonds funds. The ratings for bond funds range from those that have extremely low sensitivity to changing market conditions and offer the greatest stability of the returns (“AAA” by S&P; “V- 1” by Fitch) to those that are highly sensitive with currently identifiable market volatility risk (“CCC”- S&P, “V-10” by Fitch).

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) - The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio. According to SEC rule 2a-7, the WAM for SEC registered money market mutual funds may not exceed 90 days and no one security may have a maturity that exceeds 397 days.

When Issued (WI) - A conditional transaction in which an authorized new security has not been issued. All “when issued” transactions are settled when the actual security is issued.

Yield - The current rate of return on an investment security generally expressed as a percentage of the security’s current price.

Yield-to-call (YTC) - The rate of return an investor earns on a bond assuming the bond is redeemed (called) prior to its nominal maturity date. **Yield Curve** - A graphic representation that depicts the relationship at a given point in time between yields and maturity for bonds that are identical in every way except maturity. A normal yield curve may be alternatively referred to as a positive yield curve.

Yield-to-maturity - The rate of return yielded by a debt security held to maturity when both interest payments and the investor’s potential capital gain or loss are included in the calculation of return.

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Zero-coupon Securities - Security that is issued at a discount and makes no periodic interest payments. The rate of return consists of a gradual accretion of the principal of the security and is payable at par upon maturity.



FUND BALANCE

**Adopted August 10, 1999
Reaffirmed November 14, 2000
Revised October 29, 2002**

DEBT MANAGEMENT

**Adopted August 10, 1999
Reaffirmed November 14, 2000
Revised October 29, 2002**

BUDGET POLICY

**Adopted November 14, 2000
Revised October 29, 2002**

INVESTMENT POLICY

**Adopted September 25, 2001
Revised October 29, 2002**

BASIS FOR SOUND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT POLICIES

The primary objective of sound financial management policies is for the City Council to create a framework within which financial decisions can be made. These policies are a statement of the guidelines and goals that influence and guide the financial management practices of the City of Lynchburg. Financial management policies that are adopted, adhered to, and regularly reviewed are recognized as the cornerstone of sound financial management. Sound financial management policies:

- Contribute significantly to the City's ability to insulate itself from fiscal crisis and economic disruption.
- Enhance short-term and long-term financial credit ability by helping to achieve the highest credit and bond ratings possible.
- Promote long-term financial stability by establishing clear and consistent guidelines.
- Direct attention to the total financial picture of the City rather than single-issue areas.
- Promote the view of linking long-term financial planning with day-to-day operations.
- Provide the City Council and citizens a framework for measuring the fiscal impact of government services against established fiscal parameters and guidelines.
- Ensure that the organization has sufficient resources to perform mandated responsibilities.
- Provide a foundation for evaluating financial analysis and condition.

FUND BALANCE

General Fund

- The City of Lynchburg's Undesignated General Fund Balance will be maintained at a level to provide the City with sufficient working capital and a comfortable margin of safety to address emergencies and unexpected declines in revenue without borrowing.
- The City shall not use the Undesignated General Fund Balance to finance recurring operating expenditures.
- The City will maintain a minimum Undesignated General Fund Balance equal to 7% of General Fund revenues, with a targeted goal equal to 10% of General Fund revenues. In the event the Undesignated General Fund Balance is used to provide for temporary funding of unforeseen emergency needs, the City shall restore the Undesignated General Fund Balance to the minimum of 7% within two fiscal years. If the Undesignated General Fund Balance falls below the target of 10%, the City shall restore the Undesignated General Fund Balance to the 10% target within five fiscal years.
- Funds in excess of the targeted 10% fund balance may be considered to supplement "pay-as-you-go" capital outlay expenditures, other non-recurring expenditures or as additions to fund balance.

Enterprise Funds

Water Fund

- Minimum ending fund balance shall not be less than 25% of total fund appropriations with a target balance of 40% of total fund appropriations.
- Funds in excess of the annual requirements may be considered for "pay-as-you-go" capital outlay expenditures, other non-recurring expenditures or funding of necessary reserves.
- A rate review will be conducted at least every two years.

Sewer Fund

- In accordance with the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality Special Order for the correction of the Combined Sewer Overflows, the maximum ending fund balance shall not exceed 25% of total fund appropriations; however, the City shall endeavor to maintain a fund balance as close to 25% as practicable.
- As provided by the Special Order, any excess funds will be directed to "pay-as-you-go" capital outlay expenditures.
- A rate review will be conducted at least every two years.

Solid Waste Management Fund

- Minimum ending fund balance shall not be less than 25% of total fund appropriations with a target balance of 40% of total fund appropriations.
- Funds in excess of the annual requirements may be considered for "pay-as-you-go" capital outlay expenditures, other non-recurring expenditures, or funding of necessary reserves.
- A rate review will be conducted at least every two years.

DEBT MANAGEMENT

Tax-Supported Debt

Tax-supported obligations are those that are expected to be repaid from the General Fund tax revenue of the City of Lynchburg. These include general obligation bonds (except self-supporting bonds), appropriation-supported bonds, and capital leases. General obligation bonds issued for self-supporting enterprise funds are not included in calculations of tax-supported bonds.

- The City will not use long-term debt to fund current operations and will continue to utilize “pay-as-you-go” capital financing when feasible.
- The City will not use short-term borrowing to fund current operations. Whenever the City finds it necessary to issue tax-supported bonds, the following policy will be adhered to:
 1. The term of any bond issue will not exceed the useful life of the capital project/facility or equipment for which the borrowing is intended.
 2. Annual debt service expenditures for tax-supported debt should not exceed 10% of total General Fund Expenditures plus (a) transfers to the School Operating Fund and (b) Reserve Allocations.
 3. Total tax-supported debt will not exceed 5% of the net assessed valuation of taxable property in the City of Lynchburg.
 4. Total tax-supported debt per capita should be maintained at a reasonable level.

Revenue-Supported Debt

Revenue-supported obligations are those for which the debt service is payable solely from the revenue generated from the operation of the project being financed or a category of facilities (i.e. water, sewer, solid waste). These are not considered tax-supported debt of the City. Whenever the City finds it necessary to issue revenue-supported bonds, the following guidelines will be adhered to:

1. The term of any revenue-supported bond issue will not exceed the useful life of the capital project/facility or equipment for which borrowing is intended.
2. Revenue-supported bonds will be structured to allow equal or declining annual debt service payments over a term not to exceed the life of the project being financed. For those revenue-supported bonds issued to the Virginia Revolving Loan Fund annual debt service payments shall not exceed twenty years.
3. For any enterprise fund issuing revenue-supported bonds, net revenues available for debt service shall not be less than 1.2 times annual debt service for each fiscal year. Net revenues available for debt service will be calculated as operating income, plus depreciation and amortization and plus interest income. Debt service will include all debt service paid by the respective fund; however, the principal portion of any bond anticipation notes or other short-term financing should be excluded.

Refinancing of Debt

- The City shall issue refunding bonds to achieve debt service savings, eliminate onerous covenants or provisions in outstanding bond documents, or to respond to a financial emergency.
- The City shall continually monitor its outstanding debt to identify instances where the City may achieve savings through an advance refunding or current refunding transaction.
- The City shall receive a written refunding analysis indicating the amount of net present value savings from its financial advisor prior to selling bonds to refund any outstanding bonds.
- A refunding transaction to achieve debt service savings should only be undertaken when the net present value of the savings, net of issuance costs, will be at least 3% of the principal amount of the refunded bonds. Refunding transactions for revenue bonds can be structured so that savings are realized over the life of the refunding bonds or up-front, depending on the results of a cost-benefit analysis.

General Debt Policies

- The City will maintain communication with bond rating agencies to keep them abreast of its financial condition and will provide them with information on a timely basis including the City's *Comprehensive Annual Financial Report*, *Annual Budget* and *Capital Improvement Program*.
- The City shall comply with all of its undertakings in accordance with Securities and Exchange Commission Rule 15c2-12 and will follow the Government Finance Officers' Association and Securities and Exchange Commission requirements for continuing disclosure.
- The City may use the Virginia Public School Authority (VPSA) or State Literary Fund loans to finance school capital projects. City bonds sold to the VPSA and Literary Fund loans constitute general obligation debt of the City. City Council shall approve any application to the VPSA or the Department of Education for a Literary Fund loan. City Council shall approve the issuance of the bonds as required by the Public Finance Act. The School Board shall recommend such financings before a proposed financing is brought to City Council for approval.

BUDGET POLICY

Principles

- Public participation in the budgetary process will be encouraged.
- The City will avoid dedicating revenue to a specific project_or program because of the constraint this may place on flexibility in resource allocation except in instances where programs are expected to be self-sufficient or where revenue is dedicated to a program for statutory or policy reasons.
- The budget process will be coordinated in a way that major policy issues are identified for City Council several months prior to consideration of budget approval. This will allow adequate time for appropriate decisions and analysis of financial impacts.

Policies

- City Council shall adopt a balanced budget in accordance with all legal requirements.
- A structured budget preparation and formulation process shall be used for all departments and agencies receiving funding from the City.
- Departmental budgets shall be managed within the total appropriated budget for each fiscal year.
- All operating budget appropriations shall lapse at the end of the fiscal year to the extent that they are not expended or encumbered, with the exception of year-end carry-forward items approved by City Council.
- The budget shall be adopted by the favorable vote of a majority of members of City Council.
- The Vision, Goals and Strategic Plan of the City Council as well as the *Comprehensive Plan* will serve as the framework for the budget proposed by the City Manager.
- The fiscal year for the City is July 1 through June 30 as defined by the *City Code*, Section 18-1.
- One-time revenues shall be used for one-time expenditures only.
- A General Fund Reserve for Contingencies of \$1.2 million shall be used as a source of funding for unanticipated expenditures during the budget year. The Reserve for Contingencies is limited to one-time expenditures and shall not be considered a source for recurring financing.

Process

- The City Manager shall annually prepare a *Recommended Budget* for City Council review. The *Recommended Budget* shall serve as a financial plan for the upcoming fiscal year and shall contain the following information:
 1. A budget message that outlines the proposed revenue and expenditures for the upcoming fiscal year together with an explanation of any major changes from the previous fiscal year. The budget message should also include any proposals for major changes in financial policy.
 2. Charts indicating the major revenues and expenditures in each major fund (General, Water, Sewer, Airport and Solid Waste) as well as changes in fund balance for all funds.

3. Summaries of proposed expenditures by function, department and activity for all funds proposed to be expended in a fiscal year.
 4. A schedule of estimated requirements for the principal and interest of each bond issue.
 5. A three-year history of revenues and expenditures to include the prior year actual, current year adopted budget and estimate, and proposed budget for each major fund.
 6. The proposed budget appropriation ordinance, including the tax levy.
- The City Council shall hold a public hearing on the budget submitted by the City Manager and all interested citizens shall be given an opportunity to be heard on issues related to the proposed budget, including the *Capital Improvement Plan*.
 - Following the public hearing on the *Proposed Budget*, City Council may make adjustments. In instances where City Council increases the total proposed expenditures, it shall also identify a source of funding at least equal to the proposed expenditures.

Capital Improvement Program

- A six-year *Capital Improvement Plan (CIP)* that serves as the basis for annual capital appropriations and debt financing requirements shall be prepared and updated annually.
- The *CIP* shall include descriptions, timeline, cost estimates, and a schedule of expected expenditures for each project.
- Debt service requirements and funding needs for schools and City government shall be determined based on the *Adopted CIP*.
- Long-term borrowing shall be confined to major capital improvements and equipment purchases.
- Short-term borrowing shall be limited to bond anticipation purposes and equipment leasing, where feasible, with a life of less than 8 years.
- Capital project appropriations shall lapse upon project completion, allowing for an adequate warranty period. Lapsed appropriations shall remain in the Capital Fund for reallocation to other projects.
- Incremental operating costs associated with capital projects shall be funded in the operating budget after being identified and approved in the Capital Improvement Program.

Quarterly Financial Reporting

The City Manager will present to the City Council's Finance Committee (with copies to the remainder of Council) quarterly financial reports identifying meaningful trends in revenues and expenditures for the General, Water and Sewer, Airport, and Solid Waste Funds.

Third Quarter Review

In mid-March, City staff will evaluate all expenditures and revenues as compared to budget and make recommendations to City Council regarding possible adjustments. Section 15.2-2507 of the *Code of Virginia* requires that a public hearing be held prior to City Council action when the potential increases in the appropriation are greater than \$500,000 or 1.0 percent of revenues.

INVESTMENT POLICY

I. Policy Statement

It is the policy of The City of Lynchburg, Virginia (“the City”) that the investment and administration of its funds be made in accordance with the *Code of Virginia* Investment of Public Funds Act, the applicable provisions of any outstanding bond indebtedness, and this policy. It is the intent of the City to be in complete compliance with all applicable federal, state and local laws, and other regulations and statutes governing the investment of public funds. Within those parameters, the goal of this policy is to achieve the highest rate of return that is reasonable. The City will establish an Investment Committee consisting of the City Manager, Deputy City Manager, and Director of Financial Services. This Committee will provide broad policy oversight over investments. This policy will be reviewed on an annual basis. Any changes must be approved by the Investment Committee and be reaffirmed by City Council. See Appendix 1 for a Glossary of Investment Terms.

II. Scope

This policy applies to the investment of all the financial assets and funds held by the City. Specific requirements or limitations imposed upon the investment of Bond Proceeds, Debt Service Funds and Debt Service Reserve Funds are located in Section X of this Policy.

III. Objectives

Funds shall be invested in only those investments permitted by Federal, State and local law as it relates to public funds, as well as any contractual agreements entered into by the City.

All of the City’s funds, regardless of term, shall be invested with the following objectives listed in the order of priority:

1. *Safety* - Investments shall be undertaken in a manner that seeks to ensure the preservation of capital in the portfolio. Specifically, the City will:
 - a. seek to avoid realizing any loss through the sale or disposal of an investment; and
 - b. seek to mitigate the risk of unrealized losses due to a decline in value of investments held in the portfolio.
2. *Liquidity* - The investment portfolio shall remain sufficiently liquid to meet all cash requirements that may be reasonably anticipated. This shall be accomplished by structuring the portfolio in the following manner:
 - a. The City will purchase investments scheduled to mature in accordance with its anticipated cash needs, in order to minimize the need to sell investments prior to maturity;
 - b. A portion of City Funds will be maintained in cash equivalents, including money market funds, investment pools and overnight securities, which may be easily liquidated without a loss of principal should an unexpected need for cash arise; and
 - c. The portfolio will consist largely of investments with active secondary markets.
3. *Yield* - The City’s investment portfolio shall be designed with the objective of maximizing a fair rate of return consistent with the investment risk constraints and cash flow characteristics of the portfolio. The Investment Committee shall establish suitable benchmarks for the measurement of the portfolio’s return.

IV. Delegation of Authority

Under the guidance of the Investment Committee, the City's Director of Financial Services is the official charged with collecting, safeguarding and disbursing City funds. In this capacity, and with consensus from the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services is responsible for establishing staff roles and responsibilities, considering the quality and capability of staff, selecting investment advisors and consultants involved in investment management, and developing and maintaining appropriate administrative procedures for the operation of the investment program. Examples of key staff roles and responsibilities include, but are not limited to, solicitation of investment offerings, placement of purchase and sell orders, confirmation of trades, preparation of reports and other activities as required for the daily operations of the investment area. The Director of Financial Services is also charged with developing written standard Investment procedures and an asset allocation plan consistent with this policy. Such procedures shall be reviewed and approved by the Investment Committee. Subject to the approval of the Investment Committee and City Council, the Director of Financial Services may employ financial consultants on a contractual basis to assist in the development and implementation of investment procedures and policies, to monitor the effectiveness and continued compliance with such policies and procedures, and to provide guidance in investment matters.

V. Standards of Care

The standard of prudence to be used by investment personnel shall be the "prudent person" standard and shall be applied in the context of managing an overall portfolio. The "prudent person" standard states:

"Investments shall be made with judgement and care – under circumstances then prevailing -which persons of prudence, discretion and intelligence exercise in the management of their own affairs, not for speculation, but for investment, considering the probable safety of their capital as well as the probable income to be derived."

The Director of Financial Services, and those delegated investment authority under this Policy, when acting in accordance with written procedures and this Investment Policy and exercising due diligence, shall be relieved of personal responsibility for an individual security's credit risk or market price changes, provided deviations from expectations are reported in a timely manner and appropriate action is taken to control adverse developments.

VI. Ethics and Conflicts of Interest

Officers and employees of the City involved in the investment process shall refrain from personal business activities that could conflict with the proper execution and management of the investment program, or that could impair their ability to make impartial decisions. Employees and investment officials shall disclose any material interests in financial institutions with which they conduct business and any personal investment positions that could be related to the performance of the investment portfolio. Employees and officers shall refrain from undertaking personal investment transactions with the same individual with whom business is conducted on behalf of the City.

VII. Collateral and Safekeeping Arrangements

The City's investments shall be held in safekeeping by a third party and evidenced by safekeeping receipts. As required by Virginia Code, all security holdings with maturities over 30 days may not be held in safekeeping with the "counterparty" to the investment transaction. The Code refers to a counterparty as the issuer or seller of the security and any repurchase agreement provider.

VIII. Competitive Selection of Investment Instruments

It is desirable to select investments on a competitive basis when possible to ensure that the City receives the best price available on a particular investment and avoids paying excessive fees, mark-ups or other compensation to the provider. A list will be maintained of approved financial institutions and security broker/dealers selected by creditworthiness (e.g. a minimum capital requirement of \$10,000,000 and at least five years of operations). These may include "primary" dealers or regional dealers that qualify under Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) Rule 15C3- 1 (uniform net capital rule).

All financial institutions and broker/dealers who desire to become qualified for investment transactions will supply the following as appropriate:

- Audited financial statements
- Proof of National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) certification
- Proof of state registration
- Certification of having read and understood and agreeing to comply with the City of Lynchburg Investment Policy

Under the guidance and oversight of the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services shall adhere to the following procedures, with assistance from the City's Investment Advisor where appropriate, when funds become available for investment to the extent practical:

1. The Director of Financial Services shall determine the class of investment and maturity range most appropriate for investment of the funds available, based upon the anticipated expenditure schedule of the City, the desired asset allocation of the City's portfolio and the City's Investment Plan.
2. Offers will be solicited for the selected investment from the list of pre-approved providers as noted above.
3. The Director of Financial Services will accept the offer (or bid, if the City is selling an investment) which provides the highest rate of return or which is otherwise deemed most suitable while complying with this Policy and any other criteria specified in the solicitation of offers.

The City shall retain a record of the offers received, the instruments chosen, and the rationale for making the decision.

From time to time, certain investment dealers may present the City with offers that are attractive for investment. Although the City should endeavor to verify (and document) that

the price is “fair”, it may occasionally purchase such a security without a competitive process if the investment is for \$500,000 or less.

Additionally, a competitive process shall not be required for the investment of funds in money market funds, investment pools and overnight securities. However, it shall be the responsibility of the Director of Financial Services to be aware of the yields being offered by various highly liquid investments, and to invest the City’s overnight funds in the vehicle(s) which provide a competitive return to the City while complying with this policy and any other criteria established by the Investment Committee or City Council.

IX. Suitable and Authorized Investments – without exception, only the following investments are suitable and authorized

1. Treasury Securities

Bonds, Notes and Bills issued by the United States Treasury or certificates representing ownership of treasury bond principal or coupons.

2. Agency Securities (FHLB, FNMA, FFCB, FHLMC, GNMA)

Obligations issued and guaranteed as to principal and interest by the Federal Home Loan Bank, the Federal National Mortgage Association, the Federal Farm Credit Bank, Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, or the Government National Mortgage Association, maturing within five years of the date of purchase.

3. Prime Commercial Paper

Commercial Paper maturing within 270 days of the day of purchase rated P- 1 or higher by Moody’s and A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor’s, provided that the issuing corporation has a net worth of \$50 million and its long-term debt is rated A or better by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s.

4. Certificates of Deposit

Certificates of Deposit maturing within one year and issued by domestic banks rated P-1 by Moody’s and A-1 by Standard & Poor’s.

5. Banker’s Acceptances

Banker’s Acceptances maturing within 180 days rated P-1 or higher by Moody’s and A-1 or higher by Standard & Poor’s, provided the issuer is a major domestic bank or the domestic office of an international bank rated AA or higher by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s.

6. Commonwealth of Virginia and Virginia Local Government Obligations

General Obligations, Insured Obligations or Revenue Bonds secured by Debt Service Reserve Funds not subject to annual appropriation rated AA or higher by Moody’s or Standard & Poor’s.

7. Repurchase Agreements

Repurchase Agreements collateralized by securities approved for investment herein, provided that the counterparty is rate A or better by Moody’s and Standard & Poor’s and the collateral is held by an independent third party. All Repurchase Agreements are purchased with a Master Repurchase Agreement in place with a third party custodian.

8. Open-End Investment Funds

Open-end Investment Funds registered under the Securities Act of the Commonwealth or the Federal Investment Company Act of 1940, provided that they invest only in securities approved for investment herein.

9. Virginia Local Government Investment Pool

10. Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program or other authorized Arbitrage Investment Management programs.

X. Suitable and Authorized Investments – Restricted Funds

Funds defined as sinking funds under the Virginia Code may be invested in items listed in Section IX. 1 and IX.6 above, repurchase agreements collateralized by those investments, and in the Virginia State Non-Arbitrage Program or other authorized Arbitrage Investment Management programs.

XI. Internal Controls

Under the guidance of the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services will establish and maintain an internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the City are protected from loss, theft or misuse. The internal control structure will be designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that (1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and (2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. The Internal Audit Department shall add this Policy and related Procedures to their Audit Universe for audit consideration. The internal control structure will address the following points:

- Control of collusion
- Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping
- Custodial safekeeping
- Avoidance of physical delivery of securities
- Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members
- Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers
- Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian

XII. Reporting

Under the guidance of the Investment Committee, the Director of Financial Services will ensure that a Management Report will be prepared on a quarterly basis. The information from this Report may be derived from the Investment Advisor and/or the Safekeeping Agent, or both, where appropriate. This Report will include information that provides an analysis of the status of the current investment portfolio and whether investment activities during the reporting period have conformed to the investment policy herein. The Report will be presented to the City Council for information and comment. To the extent practical, the report detail may include such items as the following:

- Listing of securities held at the end of the reporting period
- Realized and unrealized gains or losses resulting from appreciation or depreciation

- Average weighted yield to maturity of portfolio on investments compared to benchmarks
- Listing of investment by maturity type
- Percentage of the total portfolio which each type of investment represents

XIII. Diversification

The City will endeavor to diversify its investment portfolio to avoid incurring unreasonable risks regarding (i) security type, (ii) individual financial institution or issuing entity, and (iii) maturity. Target asset allocation strategies shall be developed by the Investment Committee to provide guidance as to appropriate levels of diversification.

APPENDIX 1: GLOSSARY OF CASH MANAGEMENT TERMS

Accrued Interest - The accumulated interest due on a bond as of the last interest payment made by the issuer.

Agency - A debt security issued by a federal or federally sponsored agency. Federal agencies are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Government. Federally sponsored agencies (FSA's) are backed by each particular agency with a market perception that there is an implicit government guarantee. An example of a federal agency is the Government National Mortgage Association (GNMA). An example of a FSA is the Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA).

Amortization - The systematic reduction of the amount owed on a debt issue through periodic payments of principal.

Average Life - The average length of time that an issue of serial bonds and/or term bonds with a mandatory sinking fund feature is expected to be outstanding.

Basis Point - A unit of measurement used in the valuation of fixed -income securities equal to 1/100 of 1 percent of yield, e.g., “one-quarter ” of 1 percent is equal to 25 basis points.

Bid - The indicated price at which a buyer is willing to purchase a security or commodity.

Book Value - The value at which a security is carried on the inventory lists or other financial records of an investor. The book value may differ significantly from the security's current value in the market.

Callable Bond - A bond issue in which all or part of its outstanding principal amount may be redeemed before maturity by the issuer under specified conditions.

Call Price - The price at which an issuer may redeem a bond prior to maturity. The price is usually at a slight premium to the bond's original issue price to compensate the holder for loss of income and ownership.

Call Risk - The risk to a bondholder that a bond may be redeemed prior to maturity.

Cash Sale/Purchase - A transaction which calls for delivery and payment of securities on the same day that the transaction is initiated.

Collateralization - Process by which a borrower pledges securities, property, or other deposits for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan and/or security.

Commercial Paper - An unsecured short-term promissory note issued by corporations, with maturities ranging from 2 to 270 days.

Convexity - A measure of a bond's price sensitivity to changing interest rates. A high convexity indicates greater sensitivity of a bond's price to interest rate changes.

Coupon Rate - The annual rate of interest received by an investor from the issuer of certain types of fixed-income securities. Also known as the “interest rate.”

Credit Quality - The measurement of the financial strength of a bond issuer to help an investor to understand an issuer's ability to make timely interest payments and repay the loan principal

upon maturity. Generally, the higher the credit quality of a bond issuer, the lower the interest rate paid by the issuer because the risk of default is lower. Credit quality ratings are provided by nationally recognized rating agencies.

Credit Risk - The risk to an investor that an issuer will default in the payment of interest and/or principal on a security.

Current Yield (Current Return) - A yield calculation determined by dividing the annual interest received on a security by the current market price of that security.

Delivery Versus Payment (DVP) - A type of securities transaction in which the purchaser pays for the securities when they are delivered either to the purchaser or his/her custodian.

Discount - The amount by which the par value of a security exceeds the price paid for the security.

Diversification - A process of investing assets among a range of security types by sector, maturity, and quality rating.

Duration - A measure of the timing of the cash flows, such as the interest payments and the principal repayment, to be received from a given fixed-income security. This calculation is based on three variables: term to maturity, coupon rate, and yield to maturity. The duration of a security is a useful indicator of its price volatility for given changes in interest rates.

Fair Value - The amount at which an investment could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Federal Funds (Fed Funds) - Funds placed in Federal Reserve banks by depository institutions in excess of current reserve requirements. These depository institutions may lend fed funds to each other overnight or on a longer basis. They may also transfer funds among each other on a same-day basis through the Federal Reserve banking system. Fed funds are considered to be immediately available funds.

Federal Funds Rate - Interest rate charged by one institution lending federal funds to the other.

Government Securities - An obligation of the U.S. government, backed by the full faith and credit of the government. These securities are regarded as the highest quality of investment securities available in the U.S. securities market See "Treasury Bills, Notes, and Bonds."

Interest Rate - See "Coupon Rate."

Interest Rate Risk - The risk associated with declines or rises in interest rates which cause an investment in a fixed-income security to increase or decrease in value.

Internal Controls - An internal control structure designed to ensure that the assets of the entity are protected from loss, theft, or misuse. The internal control structure is designed to provide reasonable assurance that these objectives are met. The concept of reasonable assurance recognizes that 1) the cost of a control should not exceed the benefits likely to be derived and 2) the valuation of costs and benefits requires estimates and judgments by management. Internal controls should address the following points:

1. Control of collusion - Collusion is a situation where two or more employees are working in conjunction to defraud their employer.
2. Separation of transaction authority from accounting and record keeping - By separating the person who authorizes or performs the transaction from the people who record or otherwise account for the transaction, a separation of duties is achieved.
3. Custodial safekeeping - Securities purchased from any bank or dealer including appropriate collateral (as defined by state law) shall be placed with an independent third party for custodial safekeeping.
4. Avoidance of physical delivery securities - Book-entry securities are much easier to transfer and account for since actual delivery of a document never takes place. Delivered securities must be properly safeguarded against loss or destruction. The potential for fraud and loss increases with physically delivered securities.
5. Clear delegation of authority to subordinate staff members - Subordinate staff members must have a clear understanding of their authority and responsibilities to avoid improper actions. Clear delegation of authority also preserves the internal control structure that is contingent on the various staff positions and their respective responsibilities.
6. Written confirmation of transactions for investments and wire transfers -Due to the potential for error and improprieties arising from telephone and electronic transactions, all transactions should be supported by written communications and approved by the appropriate person. Written communications may be via fax if on letterhead and if the safekeeping institution has a list of authorized signatures.
7. Development of a wire transfer agreement with the lead bank and third-party custodian – The designated official should ensure that an agreement will be entered into and will address the following points: controls, security provisions, and responsibilities of each party making and receiving wire transfers.

Inverted Yield Curve - A chart formation that illustrates long-term securities having lower yields than short-term securities. This configuration usually occurs during periods of high inflation coupled with low levels of confidence in the economy and a restrictive monetary policy.

Investment Company Act of 1940 - Federal legislation which sets the standards by which investment such as mutual funds, are regulated in the areas of advertising, promotion, performance reporting requirements, and securities valuations.

Investment Policy - A concise and clear statement of the objectives and parameters formulated by an investor or investment manager for a portfolio of investment securities.

Liquidity - An asset that can be converted easily and quickly into cash.

Local Government Investment Pool (LGIP) - An investment by local governments in which their money is pooled as a method for managing local funds.

Mark-to-market - The process whereby the book value or collateral value of a security is adjusted to reflect its current market value.

Market risk - The risk that the value of a security will rise or decline as a result of changes in market conditions.

Market Value - Current market price of a security.

Maturity - The date on which payment of a financial obligation is due. The final stated maturity is the date on which the issuer must retire a bond and pay the face value to the bondholder. See 'Weighted Average Maturity.'

Money Market Mutual Fund - Mutual funds that invest, solely in money market instruments (short-term debt instruments, such as Treasury bills, commercial paper, bankers' acceptances, repos and federal funds).

Mutual Fund - An investment company that pools money and can invest in a variety of securities, including fixed-income securities and money market instruments. Mutual funds are regulated by the Investment Company Act of 1940 and must abide by the following Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) disclosure guidelines:

1. Report standardized performance calculations.
2. Disseminate timely and accurate information regarding the fund's holdings, performance, management and general investment policy.
3. Have the fund's investment policies and activities supervised by a board of trustees, which are independent of the adviser, administrator or other vendor of the fund.
4. Maintain the daily liquidity of the fund's shares.
5. Value their portfolios on a daily basis.
6. Have all individuals who sell SEC-registered products licensed with a self-regulating organization (SRO) such as the National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD).
7. Have an investment policy governed by a prospectus which is updated and filed by the SEC annually.

Mutual Fund Statistical Services - Companies that track and rate mutual funds, e.g., IBDonoghue, Lipper Analytical Services, and Morningstar.

National Association of Securities Dealers (NASD) - A self-regulatory organization (SRO) of brokers and dealers in the over-the-counter securities business. Its regulatory mandate includes authority over firms that distribute mutual fund shares as well as other securities.

Net Asset Value - The market value of one share of an investment company, such as a mutual fund. This figure is calculated by totaling a fund's assets which includes securities, cash, and any accrued earnings, subtracting this from the fund's liabilities and dividing this total by the number of shares outstanding. This is calculated once a day based on the closing price for each security in the fund's portfolio. (See below.) $[(\text{Total assets}) - (\text{Liabilities})] / (\text{Number of shares outstanding})$

No Load Fund - A mutual fund which does not levy a sales charge on the purchase of its shares.

Nominal Yield - The stated rate of interest that a bond pays its current owner, based on par value of the security. It is also known as the "coupon," "coupon rate," or "interest rate."

Offer - An indicated price at which market participants are willing to sell a security or commodity. Also referred to as the "Ask price."

Par - Face value or principal value of a bond, typically \$1,000 per bond.

Positive Yield Curve - A chart formation that illustrates short-term securities having lower yields than long-term securities.

Premium - The amount by which the price paid for a security exceeds the security's par value.

Prime Rate - A preferred interest rate charged by commercial banks to their most creditworthy customers. Many interest rates are keyed to this rate.

Principal - The face value or par value of a debt instrument. Also may refer to the amount of capital invested in a given security.

Prospectus - A legal document that must be provided to any prospective purchaser of a new securities offering registered with the SEC. This can include information on the issuer, the issuer's business, the proposed use of proceeds, the experience of the issuer's management, and certain certified financial statements.

Prudent Person Rule - An investment standard outlining the fiduciary responsibilities of public funds investors relating to investment practices.

Regular Way Delivery - Securities settlement that calls for delivery and payment on the third business day following the trade date (T+3); payment on a T+1 basis is currently under consideration. Mutual funds are settled on a same day basis; government securities are settled on the next business day.

Reinvestment Risk - The risk that a fixed-income investor will be unable to reinvest income proceeds from a security holding at the same rate of return currently generated by that holding.

Repurchase Agreement - (repo or RP') - An agreement of one party to sell securities at a specified price to a second party and a simultaneous agreement of the first party to repurchase the securities at a specified price or at a specified later date.

Reverse Repurchase Agreement (Reverse Repo) - An agreement of one party to purchase securities at a specified price from a second party and a simultaneous agreement by the first party to resell the securities at a specified price to the second party on demand or at a specified date.

Rule 2a-7 of the Investment Company Act -. Applies to all money market mutual funds and mandates such funds to maintain certain standards, including a 13-month maturity limit and a 90-day average maturity on investments, to help maintain a constant net asset value of one dollar (\$1.00).

Safekeeping - Holding of assets (e.g., securities) by a financial institution.

Serial Bond - A bond issue, usually of a municipality, with various maturity dates scheduled at regular intervals until the entire issue is retired.

Sinking fund - Money accumulated on a regular basis in a separate custodial account that is used to redeem debt securities or preferred stock issues.

Swap - Trading one asset for another.

Term Bond - Bonds comprising a large part or all of a particular issue which come due in a single maturity. The issuer usually agrees to make periodic payments into a sinking fund for mandatory redemption of term bonds before maturity.

Total Return - The sum of all investment income plus changes in the capital value of the portfolio. For mutual funds, return on an investment is composed of share price appreciation plus any realized dividends or capital gains. This is calculated by taking the following components during a certain time period. (Price Appreciation) + (Dividends paid) + (Capital gains) = Total Return.

Treasury Bills - Short-term U.S. government non-interest bearing debt securities with maturities of no longer than one year and issued in minimum denominations of \$10,000. Auctions of three- and six-month bills are weekly, while auctions of one-year bills are monthly. The yields on these bills are monitored closely in the money markets for signs of interest rate trends.

Treasury Notes - Intermediate U.S. government debt securities with maturities of one to 10 years and issued in denominations ranging from \$1,000 to \$1 million or more.

Treasury Bonds - Long-term U.S. government debt securities with maturities of ten years or longer and issued in minimum denominations of \$1,000. Currently, the longest outstanding maturity for such securities is 30 years.

Uniform Net Capital Rule - SEC Rule 15C3-1 outlining capital requirements for broker/dealers.

Volatility - A degree of fluctuation in the price and valuation of securities.

“Volatility Risk” Rating - A rating system to clearly indicate the level of volatility and other non-credit risks associated with securities and certain bonds funds. The ratings for bond funds range from those that have extremely low sensitivity to changing market conditions and offer the greatest stability of the returns (“AAA” by S&P; “V- 1” by Fitch) to those that are highly sensitive with currently identifiable market volatility risk (“CCC”- S&P, “V-10” by Fitch).

Weighted Average Maturity (WAM) - The average maturity of all the securities that comprise a portfolio. According to SEC rule 2a-7, the WAM for SEC registered money market mutual funds may not exceed 90 days and no one security may have a maturity that exceeds 397 days.

When Issued (WI) - A conditional transaction in which an authorized new security has not been issued. All “when issued” transactions are settled when the actual security is issued.

Yield - The current rate of return on an investment security generally expressed as a percentage of the security’s current price.

Yield-to-call (YTC) - The rate of return an investor earns on a bond assuming the bond is redeemed (called) prior to its nominal maturity date. **Yield Curve** - A graphic representation that depicts the relationship at a given point in time between yields and maturity for bonds that are identical in every way except maturity. A normal yield curve may be alternatively referred to as a positive yield curve.

Yield-to-maturity - The rate of return yielded by a debt security held to maturity when both interest payments and the investor's potential capital gain or loss are included in the calculation of return.

Zero-coupon Securities - Security that is issued at a discount and makes no periodic interest payments. The rate of return consists of a gradual accretion of the principal of the security and is payable at par upon maturity.